

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service is a free service to all members of the American Federation of Labor and its constituent unions. It contains news, information, and advice on labor and political issues, and is published weekly.

WHOLE NO. 1723

WILLIAM GREEN, President

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 28, 1921, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Authorized for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 1, 1925.

WASHINGTON, D. C. TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1944

WE BELIEVE
A RELIGION BORN OF
WORK SATISFIED
FOR FACTORY

VOL. 34, NO. 16

FACING THE FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

The Negro question in America is rapidly approaching the point where critical decisions must be made. Throughout the South politicians are waiting about the recent Supreme Court decision, waiting for the inevitable democratic primaries and the campaign to whip up prejudice is going full blast. In many cities in the North tension between whites and Negroes has reached the danger zone where a single violent incident is apt to ignite general rioting.

Against this background, the United States Senate is now about to resume consideration of the anti-poll tax bill. One would have hoped that this great deliberative body could debate and act upon so important a question in a spirit of candor and sober judgment. But the passions which more than anything else have influenced the members of the Senate and who may look for filibusters and denunciations and insults, instead of logical reasoning. It is not our purpose here to pass sweeping judgments one way or another. Of course, the temptation is great to damn with great oaths the Senators who have allowed the passage of this bill, but we must remember that the Senate is a body of men and women, and that the South who have been hurt into open revolt against the Supreme Court's fully justified repudiation of excessive white primaries. But for every Southern politician who seeks victory by pandering to Negro hatreds, it is possible to produce a politician from the North who for vote getting purposes is ready to promise the moon to the Negroes—and who does so with even less sincerity.

The Springs of Prejudice are deep and it is not very intelligent nor helpful. In order to find a solution for the Negro problem we must first try to understand it. Discrimination against Negroes is hateful, hateful, un-democratic, unjust and utterly reprehensible. But practically every white citizen of America is guilty of such discrimination for greater or lesser degree. From the kind of use, consciously or unconsciously, since in this respect.

It is not our purpose here to pass sweeping judgments one way or another. Of course, the temptation is great to damn with great oaths the Senators who have allowed the passage of this bill, but we must remember that the Senate is a body of men and women, and that the South who have been hurt into open revolt against the Supreme Court's fully justified repudiation of excessive white primaries. But for every Southern politician who seeks victory by pandering to Negro hatreds, it is possible to produce a politician from the North who for vote getting purposes is ready to promise the moon to the Negroes—and who does so with even less sincerity.

Perhaps, therefore, people are prejudiced because they feel a secret sense of guilt. But for every white citizen of America is guilty of such discrimination for greater or lesser degree. From the kind of use, consciously or unconsciously, since in this respect.

It is not our purpose here to pass sweeping judgments one way or another. Of course, the temptation is great to damn with great oaths the Senators who have allowed the passage of this bill, but we must remember that the Senate is a body of men and women, and that the South who have been hurt into open revolt against the Supreme Court's fully justified repudiation of excessive white primaries. But for every Southern politician who seeks victory by pandering to Negro hatreds, it is possible to produce a politician from the North who for vote getting purposes is ready to promise the moon to the Negroes—and who does so with even less sincerity.

It is not our purpose here to pass sweeping judgments one way or another. Of course, the temptation is great to damn with great oaths the Senators who have allowed the passage of this bill, but we must remember that the Senate is a body of men and women, and that the South who have been hurt into open revolt against the Supreme Court's fully justified repudiation of excessive white primaries. But for every Southern politician who seeks victory by pandering to Negro hatreds, it is possible to produce a politician from the North who for vote getting purposes is ready to promise the moon to the Negroes—and who does so with even less sincerity.

Education in Post-war America

By DR. GEORGE S. CUNTS

(Excerpts From Address Before AFL Forum)

If the working people of this country and of the world lend their organized and enlightened strength to the principles and program of the American Federation of Labor, we can expect significant developments in the future—first in the areas of early childhood education, of youth education, and of adult education.

The purposes to which we are here committing ourselves cannot be achieved, however, by hasty shortcuts. High achievement will require also the highest possible development of understanding and virtue among people. It will require a comprehensive and appropriate program of education reaching both the young and the old.

The tasks of education in post-war America cannot be conceived wholly in terms of inherited educational systems. The advance of knowledge and the spread of industrial civilization are opening up new educational horizons. In three great areas in particular we may expect significant developments in the future—first in the areas of early childhood education, of youth education, and of adult education.

Among the new educational horizons opening before us should be mentioned those new and powerful instruments of education which technology has made available to the masses. The mass media of the world of today—the radio, the motion picture, the press, the newspaper, the magazine, the book—have opened up new horizons for the masses. The mass media of the world of today—the radio, the motion picture, the press, the newspaper, the magazine, the book—have opened up new horizons for the masses.

Secondly, we must give to the young a great and challenging conception of the history, life, and values of our world. We must give to the young a great and challenging conception of the history, life, and values of our world. We must give to the young a great and challenging conception of the history, life, and values of our world.

For that adopts a new program for post-war employment and Lasting peace

Leaders of Labor, Industry and Agriculture Express Views at AFL Forum

New York City—Excerpts from the addresses by outstanding leaders in the fields of labor, industry and agriculture at the AFL National Post-War Forum follow.

By WILLIAM GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labor

From this conference, a daring call now goes out to the nation and to the entire world—a call for the establishment of lasting world peace at the close of this war. Every one of us has a part to play in this task, and we must join to all nations and to all peoples a peace that will enable the human family to live and prosper and progress as good neighbors in the world community.

Our united call demands the formation of an international organization devoted to the maintenance of peace, to the regulation of international trade and commerce, to the settlement of international disputes, to the regulation of international labor and financial relations, and to the help for human progress and development.

Our first conclusion is that the welfare of America requires an economy of peace. As we look back now to the pre-war days and see how we experienced the effects of the war, we see that the war has been a disaster to the people of the world. We see that the war has been a disaster to the people of the world.

1.—That full production is essential to the national well-being from every constructive economic, political and social point of view.

2.—That the American people must be given the opportunity to work and to live in peace and to enjoy the fruits of the war. We must give to the American people the opportunity to work and to live in peace and to enjoy the fruits of the war.

3.—That free enterprise for industry, labor and agriculture must be maintained in order to insure the production of goods and services for the people of the world. We must maintain free enterprise for industry, labor and agriculture in order to insure the production of goods and services for the people of the world.

By GEORGE MEANY, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Federation of Labor

A truly American system of free enterprise must be based on fair trade practices and upon the principle of the free market. It must be based on the principle of the free market. It must be based on the principle of the free market.

ERIC JOHNSON, President, U. S. Chamber of Commerce—Unless management and labor can devise the instruments for pacific settlement of disputes, the public will have to rely on settlement by legislative compulsion, he said. "Whether labor-management relations will be kept on a voluntary basis or be ruled by government depends on ourselves. Upon ourselves depends no less the relationship with that enormous segment of American economy, the American population employed by the government."

ROBERT GATWOOD, President, National Association of Manufacturers—Free enterprise in the post-war period is a challenge to us. It will give the thrifty a chance to invest their savings. It will give security to the thrifty. It will give security to the thrifty.

PAUL G. HOFFMAN, Chairman, Committee for Economic Development—We have more of government, business, labor and agriculture far to subordinate their group interests and to work together for the common good. We have more of government, business, labor and agriculture far to subordinate their group interests and to work together for the common good.

MURRAY D. LINCOLN, President, the Cooperative League—There is no natural law which says that people must be unemployed, underfed, and in the hands of a few. We must give to the people the opportunity to work and to live in peace and to enjoy the fruits of the war.

NELSON NAMES GREEN ON NEW WPB COUNCIL

Washington, D. C.—William Green has been appointed to represent the American Federation of Labor on a 5-man Advisory Council named by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson to advise the Government on post-war problems with regard to the reconversion program in a field which is as yet uncharted.

"We are going to operate this program in a field which is as yet uncharted," said Green. "We are going to operate this program in a field which is as yet uncharted."

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

Labor Delegates Unite In Favor of Progressive Plans For Security In International Affairs And In Domestic Economy

New York City—At a significant Post-War Forum which attracted nationwide attention, the American Federation of Labor adopted a far-reaching program for the establishment of lasting world peace and for the promotion of economic prosperity and security in America. More than 500 AFL union representatives from every part of the country united in support of a crystal-clear plan for safeguarding the peace which will follow the victory of the United Nations, and for the promotion of economic prosperity and security in America.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.

At the time this, the delegates joined in favoring a domestic program which called for mutual cooperation for labor, industry, agriculture and the government to attain maximum production and full employment in the post-war period. The program urged immediate action to speed the reconversion of war production to civilian goods and services, to the promotion of health and education.